UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/661,052	09/12/2003	Berna Erol	015358-009420US	6732

20350 7590 04/19/2007	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP	MYINT, DENNIS Y	
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER		
EIGHTH FLOOR	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834	2162	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/19/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

ED.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/661,052	EROL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis Myint	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>16 March 2007</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-83</u> is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-83</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>12 September 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 16, 2007 has been entered.

2.   The amendment filed on March 16, 2007 has been received and entered. Claims 1-83 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 12, 22, 31, 42, 52, 61, 69, and 78 are independent claims. On the amendment filed on March 16, 2007, claims 1, 12, 22, 31, 42, 52, 61, 69, and 78 were amended.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments filed on March 16, 2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5.   Claims 1-4, and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Referring to claim 1, the claim in lines 13-14 recites *"performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied"*. It is not possible to ascertain what kind of action *a determined action* is and, as such, it is not possible to ascertain whether said determined action would produce tangible, concrete, and useful results. Therefore, Claim 1 fails to fall in the four statutory categories.

This claimed subject matter lacks a practical application of a judicial exception (law of nature, abstract idea, naturally occurring article/phenomenon) since it fails to produce a tangible result. Specifically, the claimed subject matter does not produce a tangible result because the claimed subject matter fails to produce a result that is limited to having real world value rather than a result that may be interpreted to be abstract in nature as, for example, a thought, a computation, or manipulated data.

Claims 2-4 depend on claim 1 and are therefore rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Referring to claim 12, the claim in lines 15-16 recites *"performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied"*. It is not possible to ascertain what kind of action *a determined action* is and, as such, it is not possible to ascertain whether said

determined action would produce tangible, concrete, and useful results. Therefore,

Claim 12 fails to fall in the four statutory categories.

This claimed subject matter lacks a practical application of a judicial exception

(law of nature, abstract idea, naturally occurring article/phenomenon) since it fails to

produce a tangible result. Specifically, the claimed subject matter does not produce a

tangible result because the claimed subject matter fails to produce a result that is limited

to having real world value rather than a result that may be interpreted to be abstract in

nature as, for example, a thought, a computation, or manipulated data.

Claims 13-15 depend on claim 12 and are therefore rejected under 35 U.S.C.

101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8.   Claim 1-5, 7-11, 12-16, 18-21, 31-35, 37-51, and 61-72, 74-77 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jasinschi et al., (hereinafter "Jasinschi")

(U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0164151) in view of Syeda-Mahmood

(hereinafter "Syeda") (U.S. Patent Number 6701014).

As per claim 1, Jasinschi teaches a method for performing an action (Jasinschi,

Paragraph 0011, i.e., *method for analyzing the content of videotaped multimedia*

presentations) and teaches the limitations:

"accessing recorded information, the recorded information including information

recorded during a presentation of source information" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0027, i.e.,

FIG 1. illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary multimedia analysis system 100 for

analyzing videotaped multimedia signals; and Paragraph 0033, i.e., *Controller 130*

*must **identify the appropriate video images to be used to create a multimedia table***

***of contents**. An advantageous embodiment of the present invention comprises*

computer software 200 capable of identifying the appropriate video images to be used

to create a table of contents for the videotaped multimedia material);

"comparing the recorded information to a source document, the source document

being separate from the recorded information and being determined to include

information corresponding to at least a portion of the source information presented

during the presentation" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0042, *In the fourth stage, the video clips*

that are a part of the lecture presentation ("lecture video clips") are segmented. The

lecture video clips can be segmented by **comparing** them to the video sequences of

the presentation slides, **to the head-and-shoulder views of the lecturer**, and to the

static images; and Paragraph 0043, i.e., *In an alternate advantageous embodiment of*

the present invention, an additional fifth stage of the coarse table of contents

segmentation may also be performed. In the fifth stage, "combination" images are

segmented. A "combination" image is an image that contains more than one type of

image. For example, one type of combination image comprises a static image in which

a video clip is superimposed on a portion of the static image. A second type of

combination image comprises a video clip in which a static image is superimposed on a

portion of the video clip. A third type of combination image comprises a video clip in

which a presentation slide is superimposed on a portion of the video clip. Other types of

combination images are also possible. If no combination images are present, then the

fifth stage of the coarse table of contents segmentation is not necessary);

"determining whether a portion of the source document corresponds to a portion

of the recorded information, such that a criterion is satisfied" (Jasinschi, Paragraph

0042-0043).

Jasinschi does explicitly teach the limitation: "performing a determined action

when the criterion is satisfied".

On the other hand, Syeda teaches the limitation:

"performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied" (Syeda, Column 2

Lines 46-48, i.e., *It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to* **match** *electronic*

slides to their appearance in a video stream; Syeda, Figure 2 teaches criteria for

matching electronic slides to their appearance in a video stream; Syeda, Column 5 Line

65 through Column 6 Line 5 recites said criteria in details, i.e., *FIG. 2 illustrates an*

embodiment of the invention that performs a method of extracting geometric slide

features by converting images into gray images, 20; extracting edges of gray images,

21; forming curves by connecting edges, 22; extracting corner features on the slide

curves, 23; grouping curves into curve-groups of intersecting curves, 24; and

designating a sequence of three consecutive features in curve-groups as slide basis

triples, 25; and Column 1 Lines 21-25, i.e., *Automatic methods of cross-linking and*

indexing multimedia information are very desirable in such applications, as they can

provide an ability to respond to higher level semantic queries, **such as for the retrieval**

of learning material relating to a topic of discussion).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Jasinschi, which teaches comparing

videotaped presentations to source presentations, with the method of Syeda, which also

compares recorded information to source presentations and performs an action when a

criteria is met, so that the combined method would comprise comparing recorded

information to source presentations and perform a determined action when a criteria of

comparison is met. One would have been motivated to so in order to provide cross-

linking and indexing multimedia information (Syeda, Column 1 Lines 21-25).

As per claim 2, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein the information in the recorded information comprises an image of information outputted from the source document" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0042-0043, i.e., *In the fourth stage, the video clips that are a part of the lecture presentation ("lecture video clips") are segmented. The lecture video clips can be segmented by **comparing** them to the video sequences of the presentation slides, **to the head-and-shoulder views of the lecturer**, and to the static images*).

As per claim 3, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein determining the source document comprises comparing an image in the source document with the image of information outputted from the source document to determine if the image in the source document matches the image of information outputted from the source document" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0042, *In the fourth stage, the video clips that are a part of the lecture presentation ("lecture video clips") are segmented. The lecture video clips can be segmented by **comparing** them to the video sequences of the presentation slides, **to the head-and-shoulder views of the lecturer**, and to the static images;* and Paragraph 0043, i.e., *In an alternate advantageous embodiment of the present invention, an additional fifth stage of the coarse table of contents segmentation may also be performed. In the fifth stage, "combination" images are segmented. A "combination" image is an image that contains more than one type of image. For example, one type of combination image comprises a static image in which a video clip is superimposed on a portion of the static image. A second type of combination image comprises a video clip in which a static image is*

superimposed on a portion of the video clip. A third type of combination image

comprises a video clip in which a presentation slide is superimposed on a portion of the

video clip. Other types of combination images are also possible. If no combination

images are present, then the fifth stage of the coarse table of contents segmentation is

not necessary; Syeda, Column 2 Lines 46-48, i.e., *It is, therefore, an object of the*

present invention to **match** *electronic slides to their appearance in a video stream;*

Syeda, Figure 2 teaches criteria for matching electronic slides to their appearance in a

video stream; Syeda, Column 5 Line 65 through Column 6 Line 5 recites said criteria in

details, i.e., *FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of the invention that performs a method of*

extracting geometric slide features by converting images into gray images, 20;

extracting edges of gray images, 21; forming curves by connecting edges, 22; extracting

corner features on the slide curves, 23; grouping curves into curve-groups of

intersecting curves, 24; and designating a sequence of three consecutive features in

curve-groups as slide basis triples, 25).

As per claim 4, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein the information from the source document comprises an image"

(Jasinschi, Paragraph 0042-0043 and Syeda Column 2 Lines 46-48, Figure 2, and

Column 5 Line 65 through Column 6 Line 5).

As per claim 5, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein performing the action comprises performing the action using the image" (Syeda, Column 1 Lines 21-25, i.e., *Automatic methods of cross-linking and indexing multimedia information are very desirable in such applications, as they can provide an ability to respond to higher level semantic queries, **such as for the retrieval of learning material relating to a topic of discussion***).

As per claim 7, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitations:

"wherein determining if the criterion is satisfied comprises: associating information from the recorded information with the information in the source document; and associating the information in the source document with information for the criterion" (Jasinschi, Figure 4, i.e., *TIME, TABLE OF CONTENTS, PRESENTATION SLIDES*, and Paragraph 0030, i.e., *Controller 130 creates a table of contents that displays information that summarizes the content of the videotaped multimedia material. The table of contents generally comprises a combination of video signals, audio signals, and text signals. The table of contents is capable of displaying (1) text, and (2) still video images comprising a single video frame, and (3) moving video images (referred to as a video "clip" or a video "segment") comprising a series of video frames, and (4) text transcribed from audio signals, and (5) any combination thereof*).

As per claim 8, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein information for the criterion and action associated with the criterion is associated with the source document" (Jasinschi, Figure 4; Syeda, Syeda, Column 2

Lines 46-48, i.e., *It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to* **match** *electronic slides to their appearance in a video stream;* Syeda, Figure 2 teaches criteria for matching electronic slides to their appearance in a video stream; Syeda, Column 5 Line 65 through Column 6 Line 5 recites said criteria in details, i.e., *FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of the invention that performs a method of extracting geometric slide features by converting images into gray images, 20; extracting edges of gray images, 21; forming curves by connecting edges, 22; extracting corner features on the slide curves, 23; grouping curves into curve-groups of intersecting curves, 24; and designating a sequence of three consecutive features in curve-groups as slide basis triples, 25;* and Column 1 Lines 21-25, i.e., *Automatic methods of cross-linking and indexing multimedia information are very desirable in such applications, as they can provide an ability to respond to higher level semantic queries,* **such as for the retrieval of learning material relating to a topic of discussion**)

As per claim 9, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein the information associated with the source document is embedded in the source document" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0030, i.e. *text*).

As per claim 10, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein the recorded information comprises information identifying the information in the source document that has been outputted" (Jasinschi, Figure 4).

As per claim 11, Jasinschi in view of Syeda teaches the limitation:

"wherein the recorded information comprises an identifier, wherein the identifier

is used to determine the information in the source document" (Jasinschi, Figure 4, i.e.,

TIME, TABLE OF CONTENTS, PRESENTATION SLIDES, and Paragraph 0030).

Claims 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21 are rejected on the same basis as

claims 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11 respectively.

Claim 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 are rejected on the same basis

as claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 respectively.

Claims 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 are rejected on the same basis

as claims 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,and 21 respectively.

Claims 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68 are rejected on the same basis as

claims 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 respectively.

Claims 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, and 77 are rejected on the same basis as

claims 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, and 21 respectively.

9.   Claims 6, 17, 36, and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further view of Boegelund et al.,

(hereinafter "Boegelund") (U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0101043).

Referring to claim 6, Jasinschi in view of Syeda does not explicitly the limitation:

"wherein performing the action comprises communicating a translated image to a

device".

On the other hand, Boegelund teaches the limitation:

"wherein performing the action comprises communicating a translated image to a device" (Boegelund, Paragraph 0042 and Figure 4, i.e. *"the text is then translated to the new language"* and Paragraph 0047). Boegelund teaches a method and system for translating slide presentations into different languages, wherein texts in presentation slides are translated from one language to another and displayed (Boegelund et al., Paragraph 0042 and Figure 4, i.e. *"the text is then translated to the new language."* and Paragraph 0047).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the to combine the method and system for translating presentation slides from one language to another as taught by Boegelund with the system and method of Jasinschi in view of Syeda so that the combined method and system would constitute the method of claim 4, wherein performing the action comprises communicating a translated image of the image to a device (Boegelund, Paragraph 0042 and 0047 and Lin, Paragraph 0029-0031, i.e. "when the multimedia data object is replayed using a computer controllable display screen and an audio device......."). One would have been motivated to do so in order to *"have a method that can translate presentation slide information from one language to a second language in an efficient and accurate and cost-effective manner"* (Boegelund, Paragraph 0014).

Claim 17 is rejected on the same basis as claim 6.

Claim 36 and 73 are rejected on the same basis as claim 6.

10.   Claims 22-29, 52-59, and 78-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further view of Boegelund and further

in view of Lin (U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0205477).

As per claim 22, Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further in view of Boegelund

teaches the limitations:

"accessing recorded information, the recorded information including information

recorded during a presentation of source information from at least one source document

separate from the recorded information" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0027, i.e., *FIG 1.*

illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary multimedia analysis system 100 for

analyzing videotaped multimedia signals; and Paragraph 0033, i.e., *Controller 130*

must **identify the appropriate video images to be used to create a multimedia table**

of contents. *An advantageous embodiment of the present invention comprises*

computer software 200 capable of identifying the appropriate video images to be used

to create a table of contents for the videotaped multimedia material);

"comparing a source document slide in the at least one source document to an

image containing in the recorded information, a criteria being satisfied if the source

document slide corresponds to the image" (Jasinschi, Paragraph 0042, *In the fourth*

stage, the video clips that are a part of the lecture presentation ("lecture video clips")

are segmented. The lecture video clips can be segmented by **comparing** *them to the*

video sequences of the presentation slides, **to the head-and-shoulder views of the**

lecturer, *and to the static images;* and Paragraph 0043; and Syeda, Column 2 Lines

46-48, i.e., *It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to* **match** *electronic slides*

to their appearance in a video stream; Syeda, Figure 2 teaches criteria for matching

electronic slides to their appearance in a video stream; Syeda, Column 5 Line 65

through Column 6 Line 5 recites said criteria in details, i.e., *FIG. 2 illustrates an*

embodiment of the invention that performs a method of extracting geometric slide

features by converting images into gray images, 20; extracting edges of gray images,

21; forming curves by connecting edges, 22; extracting corner features on the slide

curves, 23; grouping curves into curve-groups of intersecting curves, 24; and

designating a sequence of three consecutive features in curve-groups as slide basis

triples, 25; and Column 1 Lines 21-25, i.e., *Automatic methods of cross-linking and*

indexing multimedia information are very desirable in such applications, as they can

provide an ability to respond to higher level semantic queries, **such as for the retrieval**

of learning material relating to a topic of discussion); and

"communicating a translated slide to a device when the criteria is satisfied, the

translated slide including a translation of at least a portion of the source document

slide," (Boegelund et al., Paragraph 0042 and Figure 4, i.e. *"the text is then translated to*

the new language", and Paragraph 0047).

Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further in view of Boegelund does not teach the

limitation: "whereby the device is operable to display the translated slide while

accessing the portion of the accessed recorded information".

On the other hand Lin teaches the limitation:

"whereby the device is operable to display the translated slide while accessing the portion of the accessed recorded information" (Lin, Paragraph 0028-0028, .i.e. "Synchronization of the overlaid replayable bitstreams..." ; and Paragraph 0029-0031, i.e. *"when the multimedia data object is replayed using a computer controllable display screen and an audio device........").*

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of displaying a slide while accessing the portion of the accessed recorded information to the method of Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further in view of Boegelund so that the resultant method would display translated slides while accessing the portion of the accessed recorded information. One would have been motivated to do so in order *to produce a replayable recording of the real-time presentation* (Lin, Paragraph 0006).

Referring to claim 23, Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further in view of Boegelund and further in view of Lin as applied above with regard to claim 22 discloses the invention as claimed. Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further in view of Boegelund is directed to the method of claim 22, "wherein determining the translated slide comprises translating text of the source document slide to generate the translated slide" (Boegelund et al., Paragraph 0042 and Figure 4, i.e. "the text is then translated to the new language." and Lin, Paragraph 0028-0028, .i.e. "Synchronization of the overlaid replayable bitstreams...").

Referring to claim 24, Lin in view of Boegelund et al. as applied above with regard to claim 22 discloses the invention as claimed. Lin in view of Boegelund is directed the method of claim 22, wherein determining the translated slide comprises:

"determining a storage location of the translated slide" (Boegelund, Paragraph 0048, i.e. " *storage and retrieval*"); and

"retrieving the translated slide from the storage location" (Boegelund, Paragraph 0048, i.e. " *storage and retrieval*").

Referring to claim 25, Lin in view of Boegelund et al. as applied above with regard to claim 22 discloses the invention as claimed. Lin in view of Boegelund et al. is directed the method of claim 22, "wherein communicating the translated slide to a device comprises causing the translated slide to be displayed on the device" (Lin, Paragraph 0029-0031, i.e. "when the multimedia data object is replayed using a computer controllable display screen and an audio device........").

Referring to claim 26, Lin in view of Boegelund et al. as applied above with regard to claim 22 discloses the invention as claimed. Lin in view of Boegelund et al. is directed the method of claim 22, "wherein communicating the translated slide to a device comprises storing the translated slide" (Lin, Paragraph 0029-0031, i.e. "when the multimedia data object is replayed using a computer controllable display screen and an audio device........").

Referring to claim 27, Lin in view of Boegelund et al. as applied above with regard to claim 22 discloses the invention as claimed. Lin in view of Boegelund et al. is directed the method of claim 22, "wherein the recorded information comprises an image of an outputted source document slide" (Lin, Paragraph 0025, 0027, 0033 and 0035).

Referring to claim 28, Lin in view of Boegelund et al. as applied above with regard to claim 27 discloses the invention as claimed. Lin in view of Boegelund is directed the method of claim 27, "wherein determining the source document slide comprises comparing the image of the outputted source document slide to information in the source document slide to determine if the image of the outputted source document matches the information in the source document slide" (Lin, Paragraph 0028, i.e. "For example, Fig. 1D shows a replayed slide *corresponding* to the captured image of the real-time slide presentation").

Referring to claim 29, Lin in view of Boegelund et al. as applied above with regard to claim 27 discloses the invention as claimed. Lin in view of Boegelund is directed the method of claim 27, "wherein the recorded information comprises information indicating that the source document slide in the source document has been outputted" (Lin, Paragraph 0025-0028 and 0033-0036).

Claims 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59 are rejected on the same basis as claims 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 respectively.

Claims 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82 are rejected on the same basis as claims 22, 24,

27, 28, and 29 respectively.

11.   Claims 30, 60 and 83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further view of Boegelund and further in view of Lin

and further in view of Smith (U.S. Patent Application Publication Number

2004/0205601).

Referring to claim 30, Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further view of Boegelund

and further in view of Lin as applied to claim 27 above does not explicitly recite that

slide number is used to determine the source document slide. However, Smith teaches

a method and system for identifying, classifying, extracting and resolving hidden data in

slides, wherein slide numbers are used to determine slides in a source document (Smith

Paragraph 0073).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of employing slide number to

identify/determine slides in a source document as taught by Smith to the method and

system of Jasinschi in view of Syeda and further view of Boegelund and further in view

of Lin so that, in the resultant method and system, the recorded information would

comprise a slide number, wherein the slide number is used to determine the source

document slide. One would have been motivated to do so simply because slide

numbers are used in the art to identify slides and that has been a well-known method in

the art.

Claim 60 is rejected on the same basis as claim 30.

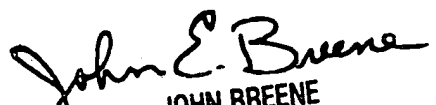Claim 83 is rejected on the same basis as claim 30.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure as follows.

U.S. Patent Number 6839059 (Anderson et al.)

U.S Patent Number 5974372 (Barnes et al.)

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis Myint whose telephone number is (571) 272-5629. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dennis Myint

Examiner

AU-2162

JOHN BREENE
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